Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/727,140	HEYMANN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	BRADFORD F. FRITZ	2442	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 August 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-5,7-12,14 and 16-22* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-5,7-12,14 and 16-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. *10/6/09*.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 8/27/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

2. In the remarks, applicant argued in substance that:

(A) Prior art does not teach storing a session return state at the application server.

As to point (A), the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Kou teaches storing a session return state at the application server (paragraph 0034, and Fig. 1). The Examiner notes the Kou teaches giving a user a cookie, the cookie is used to index a session table (Fig. 2) which is clearly stored at the server (Fig. 1, item 36).

(B) The prior art teaches away from each other because the combination would entail an impermissible change (i.e., *modifying Kou's temporary cookie to be a permanent cookie as taught by Flurry*).

As to point (B), the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Modifying a temporary cookie to be a permanent cookie is not an impermissible change and does not teach away. There are many reasons why one might want to change a temporary cookie to a permanent cookie, for example in order to retain session information longer amount of time.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3-5, 7-12, 14, and 16-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kou et al (2002/0099936), hereinafter referred to as Kou, in view of Flurry et al. (2003/0061512), hereinafter referred to as Flurry.

5. Regarding claim 1, Kou disclosed creating a first instance of a session of the web application upon receipt at the application server of a first start uniform resource locator (URL) (paragraphs 0045 and 0074),

the first start URL comprising an external session identifier (ESID) that identifies the session of the web application (paragraphs 0045 and 0074), the first instance being created without preexisting state information if a previous session return state corresponding to the external session identifier has not been previously stored in a session memory (paragraphs 0045 and 0050-52), of the application server (Fig. 2, *user_session table*, paragraphs 0034-0035);

providing the first instance to a user via a page in a browser on a client machine (paragraphs 0045 and 0050-52); receiving, at the server, a termination URL (*the link to logout*) terminated indicating that the user has navigated from the first instance of the session (paragraphs 0067-0069 and 0075), the termination URL including the ESID and

being sent from the browser the user navigating away (paragraphs 0067-0069 and 0075).

However, Kou teaches that after a client logs out the session entry is deleted because the session and the cookie are only temporary. Therefore, Kou does not explicitly teach providing the first instance to a user via a portal page storing a session return state in the session of the application server after termination of the first instance of the session, the session return state comprising a record of a user's activity, in the application during the first instance prior to receipt of the termination URL at the server; the session return state being associated with the ESID which is also stored in the session memory; releasing, by the server, all resources associated with the first instance of the session; receiving, at the server, a request from the client for a new instance of the session of the web application, and determining if the request includes the ESID; and if the request includes the ESID, reading the session return state from the session memory, and creating he new instance of the session by restoring the session to duplicate the first instance as of receipt of the termination URL at the application server.

Flurry teaches providing the first instance to a user via a portal page (paragraphs 0013 and 0074) storing a session return state in the session of the application server after termination of the first instance of the session (paragraphs 0013 and 0065-0068), the session return state comprising a record of a user's activity (paragraphs 0013 and 0049-0050),

in the application during the first instance prior to receipt of the termination URL at the server (paragraphs 0013 and 0049-0050); the session return state being associated with the ESID which is also stored in the session memory (paragraphs 0013 and 0049-0050);

releasing, by the server, all resources associated with the first instance of the session (paragraphs 0013, 0049-0050, and 0074); receiving, at the server, a request from the client for a new instance of the session of the web application (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085), and determining if the request includes the ESID (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085);

and if the request includes the ESID, reading the session return state from the session memory (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085), and creating he new instance of the session by restoring the session to duplicate the first instance as of receipt of the termination URL at the application server (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Kou's system which uses temporary cookies to include features taught by Flurry, including an aggregator token, as a permanent cookie, because both are from the same field of endeavor and in order to allow the client to return and re-use saved session information even after the user has logged off or terminated the previous web session (paragraph 0013).

6. Regarding claim 3, Flurry disclosed receiving the ESID from a portal used by the client (paragraphs 0013 and 0074).

7. Regarding claim 4, Kou disclosed receiving the start URL comprising the ESID (paragraphs 0045 , 0050-52, and 0074).

8. Regarding claim 5, Kou disclosed receiving an new request including the ESID each time a new web application session is started at the client machine (paragraphs 0045 , 0050-52, and 0074).

9. Regarding claim 7, Kou disclosed if the identifier does not correspond to the ESID of the terminated web application session, serving a second new instance of the web application session in a startup mode (paragraphs 0045 , 0050-52, and 0074).

10. Regarding claim 8, Kou disclosed minimizing the state related to the terminated web application (paragraphs 0067-0069 and 0075).

11. Regarding claim 9, Kou disclosed storing the ESID in a table in the session memory (paragraphs 0045 and 0050-52).

12. Regarding claims 10 and 16, Kou disclosed determining whether the request includes the ESID by mapping the ESID to one or more stored ESIDs in the table (paragraphs 0045 and 0050-52).

13. Regarding claims 11 and 20, Flurry disclosed wherein the ESID is generated by a session manager of the portal (paragraphs 0013 and 0074).

14. Regarding claim 12, Kou disclosed receiving at an application server, a request from a client for a new web application session (paragraphs 0045 and 0074), the request comprising an external session identifier (ESID) that identifies the session of the web application (paragraphs 0045 and 0074); determining whether the ESID was

previously stored in a session memory at the application server to identify (Fig. 2, *user_session table*, paragraphs 0034-0035).

However, Kou does not explicitly teach identifying a previously terminated web application session and to be associated with a session return state stored in the session memory, the session return state comprising a record of a user's activity in the previously terminated web application prior to navigation of the user away from the previously terminated web application and sending of a termination URL including the ESID from the client to the application server; if the ESID is stored in the session memory, with the associated session return state of the previously terminated web application session, reading the session return state from the session memory and creating a new instance of previously terminated web application session by serving the new web application session according to the session return state and thereby duplicating the previously terminated web application session; and if the identifier does not correspond to the ESID of the terminated web application session, serving the new web application session in a startup mode.

Flurry teaches identifying a previously terminated web application session and to be associated with a session return state stored in the session memory (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085), the session return state comprising a record of a user's activity in the previously terminated web application prior to navigation of the user away from the previously terminated web application and sending of a termination URL including the ESID from the client to the application server (paragraphs 0013 and 0049-0050);

if the ESID is stored in the session memory, with the associated session return state of the previously terminated web application session (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085), reading the session return state from the session memory and creating a new instance of previously terminated web application session by serving the new web application session according to the session return state and thereby duplicating the previously terminated web application session (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085); and if the identifier does not correspond to the ESID of the terminated web application session, serving the new web application session in a startup mode (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Kou's system which uses temporary cookies to include features taught by Flurry, including an aggregator token, as a permanent cookie, because both are from the same field of endeavor and in order to allow the client to return and re-use saved session information even after the user has logged off or terminated the previous web session (paragraph 0013).

15. Regarding claim 14, Kou disclosed receiving the ESID from the client with a termination uniform resource locator (URL) (paragraphs 0067-0069 and 0075).

16. Regarding claim 17, Kou disclosed wherein the request includes a start URL (paragraphs 0045 , 0050-52, and 0074).

17. Regarding claim 18, Kou disclosed a mapping module that maps a request for a new web application session comprising a new ESID to one or more stored ESIDs in the session memory (paragraphs 0045 and 0074), the server platform serving the new

web application session in the state associated with the new ESID if the new ESID is among the stored ESIDs (Fig. 2, *user_session table*, paragraphs 0034-0035).

However, Kou does not explicitly teach a portal that generates, upon navigation by a user away from a current web application session on a client, an external session identifier (ESID) related to the current web application session, the portal further sending the ESID to a server as part of a termination URL; and a server platform hosting the application server and comprising a session memory that stores a session return state associated with the ESID.

Flurry teaches a portal that generates, upon navigation by a user away from a current web application session on a client (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085), an external session identifier (ESID) related to the current web application session (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085), the portal further sending the ESID to a server as part of a termination URL (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085); and a server platform hosting the application server and comprising a session memory that stores a session return state associated with the ESID (paragraphs 0013 and 0049-0050).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Kou's system which uses temporary cookies to include features taught by Flurry, including an aggregator token, as a permanent cookie, because both are from the same field of endeavor and in order to allow the client to return and re-use saved session information even after the user has logged off or terminated the previous web session (paragraph 0013).

18. Regarding claim 19, Kou disclosed storing the state related to the terminated web application session (paragraphs 0067-0069 and 0075).

19. Regarding claim 21, Kou disclosed wherein the first start uniform resource locator (URL) is received from the web browser at the client machine and wherein the ESID is generated by the web browser at the client machine (paragraphs 0067-0069 and 0075).

20. Regarding claim 22, Kou disclosed the new instance being associated with the second ESID (paragraphs 0067-0069 and 0075) and being created by reading a second session return state from the session memory to create the restored instance of the second session by restoring an earlier instance of the second session that was stored after receipt of a second session termination URL from the client machine at the application server upon termination of the earlier instance of the second session (paragraphs 0034-0035 and Fig. 2).

However, Kou does not explicitly teach creating a restored instance of a second session of the web application upon receipt at the application server of a second start uniform resource locator (URL) from the client machine, the second start URL comprising a second external session identifier (ESID) that identifies the second session of the web application, the second start URL being received before the termination URL; providing the restored instance of the second session to the user in the browser on the client machine such that the first instance of the session and restored instance of the second session are provided concurrently.

Flurry teaches creating a restored instance of a second session of the web application upon receipt at the application server of a second start uniform resource locator (URL) from the client machine (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085), the second start URL comprising a second external session identifier (ESID) that identifies the second session of the web application, the second start URL being received before the termination URL (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085); providing the restored instance of the second session to the user in the browser on the client machine such that the first instance of the session and restored instance of the second session are provided concurrently (paragraphs 0076-79 and 0085).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Kou's system which uses temporary cookies to include features taught by Flurry, including an aggregator token, as a permanent cookie, because both are from the same field of endeavor and in order to allow the client to return and re-use saved session information even after the user has logged off or terminated the previous web session (paragraph 0013).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BRADFORD F. FRITZ whose telephone number is (571)272-3860. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Caldwell can be reached on 571-272-3868. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/B. F. F./
Examiner, Art Unit 2442

/Joon H. Hwang/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2447